

Whereas, while ongoing treatment with DRBAs can be lifesaving, for some people it can also lead to Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is a movement disorder that is characterized by random, involuntary, and uncontrolled movements of different muscles in the face, trunk, and extremities;

Whereas, in some cases, Tardive Dyskinesia may—

(1) cause people to experience movement of the arms, legs, fingers, and toes;

(2) affect the tongue, lips, and jaw; and

(3) cause swaying movements of the trunk or hips and may impact the muscles associated with walking, speech, eating, and breathing;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia can develop months, years, or decades after a person starts taking DRBAs and even after they have discontinued use of those medications;

Whereas not everyone who takes a DRBA develops Tardive Dyskinesia, but if Tardive Dyskinesia develops it is often persistent;

Whereas common risk factors for Tardive Dyskinesia include advanced age and alcoholism or other substance use disorders;

Whereas postmenopausal women and people with a mood disorder are also at higher risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas a person is at higher risk for Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs for 3 months, but the longer the person is on these medications, the higher the risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas studies suggest that the overall risk of developing Tardive Dyskinesia after taking DRBAs is between 10 and 30 percent;

Whereas it is estimated that over 500,000 people in the United States suffer from Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas, according to the National Alliance for Mental Illness, 1 in every 4 patients receiving long-term treatment with an antipsychotic medication will experience Tardive Dyskinesia;

Whereas years of difficult and challenging research have resulted in recent scientific breakthroughs, with 2 new treatments for Tardive Dyskinesia approved by the Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Health and Human Services;

Whereas Tardive Dyskinesia is often unrecognized and patients suffering from the illness are commonly misdiagnosed;

Whereas regular screening for Tardive Dyskinesia in patients taking DRBA medications is recommended by the American Psychiatric Association;

Whereas patients suffering from Tardive Dyskinesia often suffer embarrassment due to abnormal and involuntary movements, which leads them to withdraw from society and increasingly isolate themselves as the disease progresses;

Whereas caregivers of patients with Tardive Dyskinesia face many challenges and are often responsible for the overall care of the Tardive Dyskinesia patient;

Whereas the Senate can raise awareness of Tardive Dyskinesia in the public and medical community: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of May 2, 2021 through May 8, 2021, as “Tardive Dyskinesia Awareness Week”; and

(2) encourages each individual in the United States to become better informed about and aware of Tardive Dyskinesia.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185—REQUESTING THAT THE PRESIDENT TRANSMIT TO THE SENATE NOT LATER THAN 14 DAYS AFTER THE DATE OF THE ADOPTION OF THIS RESOLUTION DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE PRESIDENT RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION'S DISCUSSIONS AND PLANS TO ASSESS, MITIGATE, AND PREVENT GROWING INFLATION

Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. LEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 185

Whereas the Federal debt and rising inflation is a real crisis that hurts real Americans;

Whereas the national debt of the United States is \$27,900,000,000,000;

Whereas this represents \$223,441 in debt per taxpayer;

Whereas in March President Biden and Democrats in Congress pushed through a wasteful \$1,900,000,000,000 “COVID” spending bill that will further increase the Federal debt to \$30,000,000,000,000;

Whereas the Biden Administration and Democrats in Congress continue to push massive spending proposals that would contribute to inflation, which increases the cost of everyday goods and disproportionately affects low-income and fixed-income families;

Whereas the cost of everyday purchases, like diapers and groceries, are increasing while home prices and rents continue to rise;

Whereas food and gasoline prices have risen significantly over the past year, up 3.5 percent and 23 percent, respectively, in March 2021, according to the Consumer Price Index;

Whereas the latest figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show the Consumer Price Index and Producer Price Index increasing 2.6 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively, over the year, the fastest increases in nearly a decade;

Whereas several notable economists have expressed concern about the impact of the Biden Administration's massive Federal spending, with warnings that a stimulus-fueled surge in consumer spending could revive a 1970s-style escalation in wages and prices that could cripple the economy in the years to come;

Whereas the New York Times reported on April 13, 2021, that officials and aides at the White House and the Department of the Treasury have for months held private meetings to discuss inflation and conducted in-depth internal analyses for senior officials and President Biden;

Whereas the content and conclusions of these secret meetings and working groups have not been disclosed and made available to the public;

Whereas the New York Times also reports that “Mr. Biden's aides are sufficiently worried about the risk of spending fueling inflation that they shaped his infrastructure proposal, which has yet to be taken up by Congress, to funnel out \$2.3 trillion over eight years, which is slower than traditional stimulus.”;

Whereas the Biden Administration continues to refuse to address or acknowledge the effects of rising inflation on American families, despite indications that inflation could significantly increase this year; and

Whereas the partisan actions of the Biden Administration have real life consequences for Americans: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President is requested to transmit to the Senate not later than 14 days after the date of the adoption of this resolution documents in the possession of the President relating to the Administration's discussions and plans to mitigate and prevent growing inflation, including a detailed timeline of events and participants as well as any correspondence, reports, presentations, notes, or memorandum produced in preparation for, during, or as a result of these activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 186—HONORING THE HUMANITARIAN WORK OF DR. ARISTIDES DE SOUSA MENDES DO AMARAL E ABRANCHES TO SAVE THE LIVES OF FRENCH JEWS AND OTHER PERSONS DURING THE HOLOCAUST

Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 186

Whereas Nazi Germany invaded France on May 10, 1940, and after brief but intense hostilities, secured the surrender of France on June 22, 1940;

Whereas, as a consequence of the Nazi conquest, the lives of French Jews and Jewish and non-Jewish persons of other nationalities seeking refuge in France were put in grave and imminent danger;

Whereas many thousands of those persons fled to Bordeaux, France, and elsewhere in southwest France, seeking to traverse Spain and escape to Portugal;

Whereas, in 1939, the Government of Portugal under Antonio de Oliveira Salazar issued Circular 14, which sharply restricted the availability of visas to displaced persons;

Whereas the Consul General of Portugal in Bordeaux was Dr. Aristides de Sousa Mendes do Amaral e Abranches;

Whereas, in June 1940, confronting a humanitarian crisis and in defiance of Circular 14, Sousa Mendes, assisted principally by his diplomatic colleagues Jose de Seabra, Manuel de Vieira Braga, and Emile Gissot, issued without charge tens of thousands of visas, including thousands to fleeing Jews;

Whereas Sousa Mendes reportedly stated, “I declare that I shall give, free of charge, a visa to whosoever shall request it. My desire is to be with God against Man rather than with Man and against God.”;

Whereas those visas, as well as Sousa Mendes' personal intervention at the border between France and Spain, enabled the refugees to reach safety in Portugal;

Whereas, in July 1940, the Government of Portugal under Oliveira Salazar responded by recalling Sousa Mendes, dismissing Sousa Mendes later from active diplomatic service, and subjecting him to economic retribution and subsequent ostracism;

Whereas, in 1941, Sousa Mendes explained, “In truth, I disobeyed, but my disobedience does not dishonor me. I chose to defy an order that to me represented the persecution of true castaways who sought with all their strength to be saved from Hitler's wrath. Above the order, for me, was God's law, and that's the one I have always sought to adhere to without hesitation. The true lesson of Christianity is to love one's neighbor.”;

Whereas, in 1954, Sousa Mendes died penniless in Lisbon, Portugal, under the cloud of the discipline imposed for his defiance;

Whereas, in 1966, Yad Vashem recognized Sousa Mendes as a Righteous Among the Nations for his selfless efforts to save Jewish